No. R. 8351—Agri. 116-09-2, dated 24th June 1910.

The accompanying papers relative to the United Provinces Exhibition to be held at Allahabad in December 1910, are hereby published for general information.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

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UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

ALLAHABAD, U. P., INDIA.

1st December 1910—28th February 1911.

PATRONS:

The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Wali of Rampur.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Benares.
His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Tehri.
His Highness Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kapurthala.

COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble the Puisne Judges of the High Court.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., of Balrampur.
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad.
Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad.
The Bishop of Lucknow.
Lieutenant-General Nixon, C.B.
Major-General Mahon, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Baillie.
E. DesC. Chamier, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.
Major-General, J. L. Keir, C.B.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula, Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of Pahasu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Lucknow.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., of Allahabad.
E. A. West, Esq., Cawnpore.
The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Kila Partabgarh.
Munshi Madho Lal, C.S.I., of Benares.
Mirza Fagfur Mirza Bahadur.
Nawab Mirza Mahdi Husain Khan Bahadur of Lucknow.
Raja Dat Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Mursan.
Rao Gir Raj Singh, of Kuchesar.
Nawab Abdus Samad Khan, of Chhitari.
Raja Parbal Partab Singh, of Malhajini.
Raja Sheomangal Singh, of Mainpuri.
Raja Sham Rikh, of Tajpur.
Raja Kishan Kumar, of Sahespur.
Raja Fateh Singh, of Pawayan.
Raja Ram Partab Singh, of Manda.
Raja Ram Singh, C.I.E., of Rampura.
Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Singh, of Kantit.
Raja Rudra Prasad Singh, of Singrauli.
Raja Thakur Prasad Narayan Deo, of Haldi.
Raja Kausil Kishor Prasad Mal Bahadur, of Majhauli.
Raja Brij Narayan, of Padrauna.
Raja Sadeshri Prasad Narayan Singh, of Salemgarh.
Raja Ram Singh, of Bansi.
Raja Pateshri Partab Narayan Singh, of Basti.
Raja Muhammad Salamat Khan, of Azamgarh.
Raja Udai Raj Singh, of Kashipur.
Raja Indar Bikram Singh, of Raipur Ekdaria (Itaunja).
Raja Sheopal Singh, of Murarmau.
Raja Sheoraj Singh, of Thalrai (Khajurgaon).
The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, C.I.E., of Kurri Sudauli.
Raja Chandra Chur Singh, of Atra Chandapur.
Nawab Muhammad Bakar Ali Khan, of Kunwan Khera.
Chaudhari Muhammad Jan, of Kakrali.
Raja Rukmangad Singh, of Katiari.
Raja Maneshar Bakhsh Singh, of Mallanpur.
Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kizilibash, C.I.E, of Nawabganj (Aliabad).
Raja Rudra Partab Sahi, of Dera.
Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, of Amethi.
Raja Muhammad Mahdi Ali Khan, of Hasanpur.
Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of Kurwar.
Raja Ramesh Singh, of Rampur Dharupur (Kalakankar).
Rai Kishan Prasad Singh, of Bhadri.
Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh, of Mankapur.
Raja Udit Narayan Singh, of Ramnagar, Dhameri.
Rai Rajeshar Bali, of Rampur.
Raja Ranbir Singh, of Dehra Dun.
Nawab Asad-ul-lah Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Nawab Mushtak Husain.
Raja Banspati Singh, of Bara.
Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur.
Raja Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E.
Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, of Pirpur.
Raja Raghuraj Bux Singh, of Haraha, Bara Banki.
Raja Digbija Singh, of Daiya.
The Commissioner of Lucknow.
Sir Alexander McRobert.
Rana Gyan Jang Bahadur.
The Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.
The Agent of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.
S. M. Johnson, Esq.
E. John, Esq.
P. V. Mackinnon, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. Mackinnon.
M. Nethersole, Esq.
J. H. Ivens, Esq.
H. G. Boyce, Esq.
E. Dyer, Esq.
The Manager of the Allahabad Bank, Ld.
The Accountant-General, United Provinces.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Richards, K.C., *Chairman.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., *Vice-Chairman.*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. V. Goument, Chief Engineer.
Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur.
The Commissioner of Allahabad.
The Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru.
The Collector of Allahabad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.
W. H. Moreland, Esq., C.I.E.
Haji Hafiz Fakhr-ud-din.
K. S. Lawrie, Esq., E. I. R.
Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah.
M. Ihtisham Ali.
Pandit Rajnath Sahib.
B. E. O'Conor, Esq.
M. Gokul Prasad, Rai Bahadur.
A. C. Polwhele, Esq.
Rai Prag Narayan Bhargava Bahadur.
G. J. M. Hamilton, Esq.
Hafiz Muhammad Halim.
B. C. Burt, Esq.
Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
The Chairman Allahabad Municipal Board.
B. Charu Chandar Mittra.
F. O. Oertel, Esq.
B. Radley, Esq
The Accountant-General, U. P., Allahabad.
Major Carwithen.
Sir Alexander McRobert.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. G. Bevis.
Dr. E G. Hill.
A. B. Shakespear, Esq.
Major C. Coffin, R.E.
W. Wallach, Esq.
R. Malcomson, Esq.
Secretary—G. R. Murray, I.C.S.

In spite of the ever-increasing commercial and industrial importance of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, nearly half a century has elapsed since a Provincial Exhibition took place at Allahabad in 1864. During this last half century there has been an immense advance in industrial activity and an increasing interest is being shown in industrial matters including agriculture, which, as has been well said, is now and must always be the greatest industry of this country. It was generally felt that the time had come to bring once more prominently before the public the industrial capabilities and needs of these Provinces, and this feeling culminated in the holding of a public meeting at Allahabad on July 31st, 1909. At this meeting the chair was taken by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who as first member for Commerce and Industry on the Viceroy's Council did so much for the advance of trade in India. The meeting was attended by leaders of all branches of the community including feudatory chiefs and the landed aristocracy, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. It was decided to open the Exhibition in December 1910, Allahabad was chosen as the site, and the general management of the Exhibition was vested in a council and an Executive Committee.

The Exhibition will open on the 1st December 1910 and will last for three months closing on the 28th February 1911. The learned Hindu pandits have announced that the date of the opening ceremony is specially propitious for commerce and industry, and, a happy omen, December 1st is also the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. During this period of the year the climate is almost perfect; rain seldom falls, the days are bright and pleasantly warm, and the nights comfortably cool. Cold weather visitors from other lands will find a journey to Allahabad both pleasant and profitable. Other cities in the United Provinces can with justice lay special claim to public interest: Lucknow, the capital of Oudh, with all its historic associations: Agra, with the world-renowned Taj and other relics of the great Mogul rulers: Cawnpore, the industrial centre of the Provinces. But for the purposes of an Exhibition the position of Allahabad is unrivalled. The capital of the Province of Agra, the seat of the High Court of Judicature, and a commercial centre of increasing importance, it is served by railways, which place it in direct and swift communication with Bombay, Calcutta, and all the important towns of Northern India, and a glance at the map will show its central position. But there is another reason equally important. In the eyes of the Hindu community, Allahabad, the ancient Prayag, is the most sacred spot on earth owing to its situation at the confluence of the Ganges, Jumna, and the mysterious hidden Saraswati, and is visited annually by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. The period of the Exhibition has been fixed

so as to include the great bathing festival or Magh Mela, which will bring crowds of people from all parts of India. At the festival this year many questions were asked by pilgrims in connection with the Exhibition buildings in course of erection and with the Exhibition leaflets in Hindi distributed by the Pragwals, the local priests who alone can guide the visitor through his ablutions at the sacred waters. It is certain that after the great Exhibition exhibits attracting favourable notice will be discussed in thousands of towns and villages throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The actual site selected for the Exhibition will appeal to all lovers of the picturesque. Situated on an open plain by the banks of the Jumna between the Fort and the City the Exhibition encloses within its boundaries about 100 acres, while the land to the north of the enclosure will be laid out with camps for visitors and exhibitors, both European and Indian. The situation on the high bank commands a beautiful view of the river and affords unique opportunities for watching displays on the water such as regattas and fireworks.

The scale of the Exhibition is to be commensurate with the importance of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which nearly equal in size and considerably exceed in population the whole of the United Kingdom. An Executive Committee controls the working management of the Exhibition: among its members are well-known leaders of the European, Hindu, and Muhammadan communities, representatives of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Government officials, and other gentlemen intimately associated with the industrial progress of the Provinces. Though essentially non-official in character, the Exhibition has the hearty co-operation of the Local Government, who have generously undertaken the management and contributed the funds for the maintenance of the Agricultural, Forestry, and Educational Courts.

The main object of the Exhibition is to encourage the arts and industries of the United Provinces by displaying their products and methods of production and by introducing from other countries such commodities and appliances as are required to supplement indigenous productions. All articles of indigenous art or manufacture, therefore, will be welcomed as exhibits as well as machinery and manufacturing processes of foreign origin. The recently completed industrial survey by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., shows that the United Provinces are at present passing through a phase of unusual industrial activity which is focussed in the rapid expansion of Lucknow, Agra and Cawnpore. Ancient handicrafts are showing signs of new life and industries are springing up in the smaller towns demanding modern machinery and appliances. Within the last few years the rates of labour, prices of commodities, and standard of living have risen in a marked degree, accompanied by an active demand for conveniences and comforts previously unheard of. There is a widespread need for all kinds of appliances and aids to production—both industrial and agricultural—and the Exhibition will afford an unequalled opportunity for the display of running machinery. Working processes will be a special feature.

The designs of the most important Exhibition buildings have been taken from plans kindly furnished by Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., whose work is so well known in India: the buildings are in the true Indian style of architecture combining the best features of Hindu and Muhammadan art. The visitor will enter the Exhibition through an imposing gateway leading into an open quadrangle surrounded on three sides by arcades occupied by Indian artisans working at their crafts and by other exhibitors. Proceeding down the main avenue on either side will be seen a series of handsome oriental palaces containing the exhibits in the Fine and Applied Arts, Wood, Stone, and Metal, and General Industries Courts, together with choice specimens of Japanese art and work from the states of the Indian Feudatory Chiefs, and ending with the Educational and Ladies' Court. The centre of the avenue is occupied by a large quadrangle where a massed military band will play daily: two fairy fountains in many colours lighted by electricity will add to the beauty of the scene. At the end of the avenue stands the Welcome Club, a handsome building with a broad terrace overlooking the river Jumna. To the east near the Fort are placed the Amusements Courts with the Polo ground and stadium for Tournaments and Aviation, and, near this, space is reserved for an Indian Industrial Village. Several Christian Missions are combining to exhibit here specimens of the work of their Indian converts. The Engineering and Textile Courts extend along the railway line to the west, where heavy machinery and goods can be run straight into the buildings. Crossing the line by a foot-bridge the visitor will enter extensive grounds containing the Agricultural, Irrigation, and Forestry Courts. To the south of the Agricultural Court on the historic landing-stage near the bank of the Jumna will be found the annexe to the Welcome Club, to which ladies are admitted: close at hand is a pretty kiosk to serve as a bandstand, a landing-stage for boats, and beyond this a water chute.

Returning to the courts, the visitor will notice the large area occupied by the Agricultural Section, and will realise the pre-eminent position held by agriculture in the United Provinces. The central idea in the organisation of this court is the intimate association of processes and products. This principle has been followed wherever considerations of space and practical working would admit.

A reference to the site plan at the beginning of this prospectus will show that on entering the court from the engineering section by the foot-bridge the visitor will find himself on the circular road round the lake, where all waterlifts and irrigation pumps will be seen at work. These exhibits will include implements of Indian and European manufacture for

hand, bullock, and engine power all in operation. To show agriculturists in the simplest possible way the capabilities of such waterlifts a small set of measured fields have been laid out close to the lake on which the actual area of land irrigated by each in a given time can be demonstrated. In the centre of the lake the Irrigation Department building with a number of interesting exhibits has found an appropriate place. Across the lake will be situated the working dairy, where everything can be seen, from the cows to the butter, including the most modern dairy machinery and utensils and some of the best breeds of Indian milch cattle. The dairy farm is to include several types of dairies suited to different conditions; a steam dairy for commercial work; a camp dairy for household work, a modern village dairy, and an Indian dairy using native implements.

To the north of the lake will be placed working sugar factories of various types, making sugar from cane grown in Allahabad and the adjoining districts, the juice for the factories being supplied by a variety of cane-crushing mills, from the country kolhu to modern cane-mills driven by small engines: in the distance are the demonstration fields, etc., which will be referred to later.

From the lake stretching away to the Jumna three main roads present themselves. Taking the left-hand road the visitor passes along the section devoted to agricultural machinery. On the left close to the Railway Station are found the buildings erected for their exhibits by a number of firms from all parts of India and representing makers from all over the world. Here will not only be seen agricultural machinery in the more restricted sense of the word, but all kinds of machinery for dealing with agricultural products, some driven by hand, others by bullock-power, and others again by oil or steam engines. On the right hand will be seen the large buildings erected to accommodate smaller exhibits, and exhibits of products and working processes; further on is the pot-culture house, containing specimens of growing plants, the fruit-packing house, and fruit-store room; while at the end of the road will be found several sets of fibre-decorticating machinery at work.

Returning along the centre road the visitor approaches the seed-store and fodder and cattle food section on the right, with a small demonstration field on the left. Further on is the silk pavilion where eri-silk and mulberry-silk rearing, spinning, and reeling will be shown in actual progress. Next comes the second large building which deals chiefly with crop exhibits and minor manufacturing processes. Passing through the demonstration ground the visitor comes upon the poultry farm where high class poultry, ducks, and turkeys will be seen living under suitable conditions; this exhibit also includes incubators and artificial foster-mothers for the newly-hatched chicks. Further on are the cattle sheds, where the cattle used in working various processes are housed inexpensively under sanitary conditions.

Adjoining this is the exhibit of the Civil Veterinary Department, which deals with questions of cattle-breeding and the prevention and cure of diseases, in the form of a small model dispensary suitable for district work. Further on and running up to the boundary of the Forestry Court is the large demonstration ground—about 10 acres in area—where all kinds of tillage implements, ploughs, harrows, reaping, harvesting, and threshing machines will be shown at work.

An important feature of the Agricultural Court will be the enquiry office centrally situated near the two large buildings where visitors can not only be directed from place to place but where an experienced official will always be in attendance to give information, put enquirers in touch with the demonstrating staff, and make appointments for landowners and cultivators who wish to consult officers of the department about agricultural matters.

The main object of the Agricultural Court as indeed of the whole Exhibition is to assist the producer and to bring him in touch with the consumer. Ordinary trade channels sometimes fail in India owing to the peculiar economic conditions of the country, and it is hoped that the Agricultural Court will not only bring home to the agriculturist possible improvements on his own methods and put him in touch with manufacturers and dealers in machinery and implements, but that it will also help to bring the capacities of the producer more definitely to the notice of the merchant who ultimately handles his produce.

It will be seen from the foregoing that still exhibits are reduced to a minimum and that everything will as far as possible be shown in actual use. In addition special arrangements are being made for a demonstrating staff who will be in charge of various sub-sections and who will be able to discuss with visitors the advantages of different exhibits

The Forestry Court adjoins the Agricultural and will be divided into seven principal sections.

Section I will be devoted to woods and wood industries. Specimens of some two hundred kinds of timber from the forests of the United Provinces will be exhibited together with botanical specimens and photographs of the more important species. Side by side with these specimens will be exhibited finished articles manufactured by good makers to illustrate the uses for which each species is suitable. Manufacturers who are desirous of exhibiting in this section should apply to the Director of the Court.

Section II will deal with other forest products and industries concerned therewith. Exhibits will be arranged similar to those in Section I, and will include a display of forest products available for food in time of famine.

In connection with both Sections I and II it is proposed to have working exhibits illustrating the various industries connected with forest products, and space will be devoted to the display of woods treated by various antiseptic processes to increase their durability.

Section III will illustrate the felling, conversion, and extraction of forest products The various kinds of tools used and models to illustrate the methods of extraction will be exhibited, and special attention will be paid to up-to-date methods of transport, a small length of tramway and wire-rope way being employed during the Exhibition to carry wood to the machines in Section VII.

Section IV will comprise sylviculture and protection. Sylviculture will be principally illustrated by a collection of photographs, while under protection examples of damage caused by various agencies will be exhibited to show the difficulties with which the Forest Department have to contend.

Section V, forest literature, will include a selection of maps, working-plans, and other forest publications.

Section VI will be devoted to sport, and it is intended to have a grand display of shikar trophies, principally obtained in the United Provinces. Various kinds of traps will be displayed and an assortment of arms past and present together with exhibits of modern guns and rifles as well as of fishing rods and accessories by well-known makers. Loans of good trophies would be welcomed and the Director will be very grateful if those who are willing to assist will kindly inform him what trophies they are able to lend. Medals will be awarded for the best trophies obtained in the United Provinces, and for the best collections of United Provinces trophies.

Section VII will consist of machinery. Selected machines dealing with the principal forest industries will be shown at work during the Exhibition. These will include machines for making matches, packing cases, wood-pulp, casks, wood-spirit, etc. In addition it is hoped that a working powellising plant for the protection of timber against the attacks of insects will be displayed.

The Textile Court in its organisation has been very largely in the charge of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore, and will be devoted to exhibits of textile products and processes as apart from other industrial exhibits which are located in the General Industries Court. The leading firms in the United Provinces have already promised a representative range of specimens of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics; the mills of Western India will also be represented. A special feature will be a practical demonstration of some of the processes connected with the manufacture of textile products, and a fine building nearly 180 feet in length and over 80 feet in width will contain the running machinery. A display of tents and carpets will add to the attractions of the court.

The future of the handloom industry in India has been the subject of much pessimistic comment and various suggestions have been put forward to save it from extinction. It is to be hoped that the display of handlooms and their products in this court will go far to show the hand-weaver improved appliances and methods and to bring him in closer touch with his customers. The importance of this can be realised when it is remembered that the number of hand-weavers and their dependants in these Provinces is approximately a million.

In the Engineering Court will be shown exhibits of running machinery to an extent never before attempted at any Exhibition in India. A demand is springing at the present time for electric installations in the large cities of these Provinces and here is the opportunity for firms to meet this demand by a display of machinery and fittings. Plague, fever, and insanitary conditions are most deadly enemies to the health of the people, and a special feature of this court will be the building devoted to Hygiene, Municipal and Sanitary appliances.

There will also be a very fine display of motor cars and accessories, motor boats and bicycles, carriages and conveyances of all kinds.

The progress in provincial engineering education in all its branches is demonstrated in the handsome pavilion set apart for the Roorkee Engineering College in which may be seen models and technical appliances of all kinds appertaining to railways, irrigation, civil and mechanical engineering, industrial, and electro-technical education, printing and photo-mechanical work.

The exhibits in the Fine and Applied Arts Court are classified under various heads. Sculpture of the several periods existing in India from the earliest times such as the Graeco-Indian, Buddhist, Jain, and later Hindu periods will be illustrated by specimens and photographs and there will be a fine collection of paintings including those of the modern Indian School. The Photographic Salon will afford visitors an opportunity of realising the great progress made in India during recent years in the various branches of pictorial and technical photography. While numerous prizes are offered for competition in the amateur and professional classes dealing with exclusively oriental subjects, photographers in all parts of the world are invited to exhibit specimens of their work. Manufacturers of photographic apparatus, plates, papers, accessories, etc., and inventors of new and improved processes will find the Salon an invaluable agency for advertisement. Exhibits of gold and silver work, carved and inlaid stone work, and horn and ivory carved and inlaid work will be received from all parts of India; for these as for the other sections of the Fine Arts Court all persons

possessing objects of historical and artistic value are earnestly invited to communicate with the Secretary with a view to their loan to the Exhibition Committee. Every care will be taken of the loan exhibits which will be insured against damage where this course is considered necessary.

The general scope of the Wood, Stone, and Metal and General Industries Courts is set forth in the schedule showing the classification of exhibits which in the General Industries Court are varied and extensive.

The exhibits from the Feudatory States on the borders of these Provinces, in Rajputana, and in other parts of India will illustrate the handicrafts and manufactures of each, and in the Japanese Fine Art Court will be shown the best specimens of Japanese Art.

In the Educational Court will be found a comprehensive display of exhibits illustrating the progress of educational teaching in these provinces. School furniture and apparatus are being collected from various schools and from firms both in India and England. A section is devoted to Female Education and Kindergarten work, and an attempt will be made to compare the Vernacular Education in this and other provinces. The standards and methods of teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the various provinces of India will be fully dealt with together with the methods of instruction in vogue in Europe in the subjects taught at these schools. Other sections will comprise Rural Education, Libraries, Schools of Art, Commercial Education, and Indigenous Methods of Instruction in Oriental Subjects, and there will be a demonstration of physical training. Technical Schools and Reformatories will also be represented.

The Ladies' Court is in charge of a strong sub-committee of European and Indian ladies. Lace and embroidered work, fancy needle-work, dressed dolls, basket and bead-work, pictures etc., in short all kinds of articles made by the women of India will be displayed, and special efforts are being made to secure representative exhibits from Convent, Mission, and European Schools. The greatest care will be taken of valuable loan exhibits. Inside the building will be a Ladies' Purdah Club, for the use of which no charge will be made, and any lady wishing to become a member should send her name to the President, Ladies' Court Sub-Committee, Lucknow. From the roof purdah-nashin ladies will be able to hear the band and watch the amusements in the adjoining Amusements Court without being seen themselves With Her Excellency Lady Minto and Lady Hewett among the Patronesses of the Club the Ladies' Court should prove one of the most successful at the Exhibition.

While the main object of the Exhibition is to encourage the arts and industries of the United Provinces no effort will be spared to cater for the amusements of the visitors. A magnificent ground has been provided in the Exhibition enclosure on which two Polo Tournaments will be held. The big Tournament will be open to any team which is a registered member of the Indian Polo Association and will be run on much the same lines as the International Tournament held at the Delhi Darbar in 1903. A large silver cup together with a miniature cup for each player will be presented to the winning team. The first Aviation Meeting ever held in the East will be a great attraction to visitors, and the promise of an airship and an aeroplane from England has already been obtained. During the three months December to February the United Provinces are practically free from wind and rain, and with cloudless skies and favouring air currents records should be lowered over the Exhibition course. To all who know India the possibilities affecting the future of aviation in this country must appear unlimited and aviators will find a visit well repaid. A grand military display and assault at arms as well as an oriental pageant will be held on the Tournament arena: the latter will include representations of leading incidents in Indian history in which it is hoped that several Native States will participate. The ancient armour, the old world costumes, and the varied and rich trappings on the horses and elephants will contribute to produce a scene which will live long in the memories of the spectators. Not the least popular of amusements especially for Indian visitors will be the wrestling arena where the leading champions in India will be matched against one another. It is also proposed to take advantage of the proximity of the river and organise regattas and Venetian fetes with illuminations and fireworks. Amongst other amusements and sideshows will be a Water Chute and a Scenic Railway, while a large theatre is in course of construction.

A small subscription will entitle visitors to make use of the Welcome Club and Annexe for ladies: the rules of election will be duly announced. European and Indian gentlemen will find the Club and Annexe a pleasant place for rest and social intercourse.

For the convenience of visitors and exhibitors accommodation will be provided at reasonable rates in hotels or in the residential camps shown on the site plan. No carriages will be allowed within the Exhibition grounds but a well-appointed rikshaw service will be organised, enabling visitors to be wheeled about the grounds at a small fee. Refreshments for all classes will be available Special concessions for passengers to be announced hereafter will be granted by the Railway Companies, and arrangements are being made to convey organised parties of cultivators and artisans in special trains from various districts.

The internal and external lighting of the entire Exhibition will be effected by electricity, which will also be used as the motive power in the Textile, Engineering, and other courts. A complete electrical power-generating station, capable of supplying 540 horse-power and

equipped on the most up to-date lines, is being provided. Nightly after dark the principal buildings and the bandstand will be illuminated by electricity, the two fairy fountains in the central square being a special feature as being more or less a novelty in India. For the external lighting high candle-power flame are lamps arc also being arranged for on a liberal scale.

There will be an ample supply of filtered and unfiltered water and a pumping station is being erected by the Exhibition authorities on the banks of the Jumna. This will contain three sets of pumping plants, any one of which would be suitable for the irrigation of large estates in these Provinces. Both the Power House and Pumping Station will be open to inspection by the public.

The East Indian Railway Fort Station will be reserved for the Exhibition and will land goods direct to the Exhibition grounds.

Exhibits will be admitted free of octroi duty and the railway and customs concessions on exhibits are given in the appendices; any steamship concessions on exhibits will be announced later.

A large number of medals will be struck and together with certificates will be given to successful exhibitors in each court, and competitions will be held to demonstrate the working of improved implements of various crafts. Rules are under preparation and the conditions will be shortly announced.

An Intelligence Bureau will be opened in the Exhibition under the charge of a special officer whose function will be to bring purchasers and sellers in touch with each other and to give general information regarding the commercial capabilities and needs of the Provinces.

The attention of exhibitors is called to the General Rules and Regulations and to the appendices in the prospectus where all important information will be found.

Except where otherwise laid down all communications should be addressed to

The Secretary,
United Provinces Exhibition
Allahabad India.

N. B.—Additions and amendments will be made to this Prospectus from time to time.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

I.—AGRICULTURAL COURT.

1.—*Aids to Production.*

Seeds.—Exhibits of seed and of methods and apparatus for storing seed.

Manures.—Exhibits of manures and of experiments and diagrams or models illustrating their practical value.

Cattle.—Exhibits of different types of working and milch cattle and of other cattle of economic importance.

Waterlifts for Irrigation.—Indian and imported pumps or waterlifts of all kinds for use in Agricultural operations. Special facilities have been arranged for showing these at work.

Tillage Implements.—Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, seed discs. Mowing and reaping, harvesting, threshing and winnowing machinery for hand, animal, or engine power. Arrangements have been made to show these at work at certain intervals during the Exhibition.

Diseases and Insect Pests.—Methods and apparatus for their prevention and control.

2.—*Products and their Utilisation.*

Agricultural products and processes in all stages and machinery for dealing with such products.

Cereals.—Exhibits of plants and grain; of flour starch and other finished or partially finished products; machinery for dealing with cereals and cereal products.

Oil seeds.—Plants, oil seeds, oils, oil cakes, with machinery and processes for the preparation of the finished products.

Sugar.—Sugarcane.
Cane-crushing mills.
Machinery for preparing sugar from sugarcane by various processes.
Preparation of sweatmeats, etc., from sugar.
Sugars and sweatmeats.

Fibres.—Fibre-producing plants.
Fibre-decorticating machinery.
Fibres.
Manufactured articles from Indian fibres.

Tobacco.—Exhibits of raw produce and of manufactured tobacco.
Cigar and cigarette-making.

Spices.—Plants yielding spices.
Indigenous spices.

Fruits.—Fruits in season.
Fruit-packing and storing.

Tea.—Tea and tea machinery.

Dairying.—Milch cattle, dairy machinery and equipment.
Working dairies of different types.

Miscellaneous food products.—Indigenous.

Horse and cattle food.—Fodders and fodder-cutters.
Silos and ensilage.
Oil cakes and oil-cake crushers.
Food stuffs and machinery for their preparation.

Entomology.—Economic insects of the province and their products, *e.g.*, lac, eri-silk.

NOTE.—

Agricultural Machinery.—For the convenience of exhibitors in this section the following classification may be adopted as a guide to the class of exhibits invited :—

Tillage implements.	Oil and oil-cake mills.
Irrigation implements.	Flour mills.
Reaping and mowing machines.	Cotton machinery.
Threshing machinery.	Fibre-decorticators.
Maize-hullers.	Sugar machine.
Winnowers.	Dairy machinery and utensils.
Fodder-handling machinery.	

For details see Pamphlet "Northern India as a Market for Agricultural Machinery."

Agricultural Produce.—For details see Agricultural Prospectus and Circular No. 3 (Agriculture) obtainable on application.

3.—*Irrigation Department Exhibits.*

4.—*Civil Veterinary Department Exhibits.*

II.—FORESTRY COURT.

1. Woods and Wood Industries.
2. Other forest products and industries concerned therewith.
3. Felling, conversion, and extraction of forest produce.
4. Sylviculture and protection.
5. Forest Literature.
6. Shikar trophies, traps, sporting weapons past and present, fishing rods and accessories.
7. Machinery.

III.—TEXTILE COURT.

1. Spinning, weaving, dyeing and calico-printing processes and products.
2. Cotton, Wool, Silk and mixed Fabrics.
3. Hosiery and embroidery.
4. Tents, Carpets, Daris, Namdas and Blankets.
5. Textile machinery.

IV.—ENGINEERING COURT.

1. General machinery and prime-movers.
2. Electric machinery and fittings.
3. Electric novelties.
4. Models of engineering works.
5. Tools and minor engineering appliances.
6. Building materials. Floor and roofing tiles.
7. Various systems of lighting.
8. Hygiene, Municipal and Sanitary appliances.
9. Motor cars, motor vans, motor boats, and their accessories.
10. Carriages and bicycles.
11. Roorkee Engineering College Exhibits.

V.—FINE AND APPLIED ARTS COURT.

1. Sculpture.
2. Painting, drawing and designing.
3. Engraving.
4. Photography (see appendix F).
5. Jewellery. Gold and silver work.
6. Horn and ivory carved and inlaid work.
7. Loan exhibits of historical and artistic value.

VI.—WOOD, STONE, AND METAL COURT.

(*a*) *Metal Work.*

1. Brass, copper and iron hollow ware.
2. Aluminium and German-silver ware.
3. Plated and enamelled ware.
4. Brass and white metal ornaments.
5. Safes, boxes and locks.
6. Cutlery.
7. Gold and silver wire work.
8. Watches, clocks, and spectacles.

(*b*) *Wood and Stone Work.*

9. Furniture and decoration.
10. Turnery and lacquer work.
11. Bamboo and basket work.
12. Carved and inlaid wood and stone work.

VII.—GENERAL INDUSTRIES COURT.

1. Leather and Tanning.
2. Brushes.
3. Paper and Papier-mache.
4. Printing and writing machines.
5. Chemicals.
6. Soaps, oils, and perfumes.
7. Mineral oils and their products.
8. Distempers, paints and varnishes.
9. Food stuffs.
10. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.
11. Pottery, glass and ceramics.
12. Musical instruments.
13. Sporting requisites.

VIII.—NATIVE STATES COURT.

IX.—JAPANESE FINE ART COURT.

X.—EDUCATIONAL COURT.

1. Vernacular Education.
2. (*a*) Anglo-Vernacular Education.
   History and Geography.
   English.
   Science.
   Drawing.
   Mathematics.
   Writing.
   Manual Instruction.
   Moral Instruction
   Classical Languages and Vernaculars.
   (*b*) British and Foreign exhibits illustrating methods of instruction in subjects included under 2, (*a*).
3. Kindergarten and Female Education.
4. Commercial Education.
5. Rural Schools and Agricultural Colleges.
6. Technical, Arts and Crafts, Reformatories.
7. School of Art.

8. School Furniture and Apparatus.
9. Defectives.
10. Oriental Learning.
11. University and Colleges.
12. Medicine.
13. European Schools
14. Physical Training.
15. Moral Instruction.

XI.—LADIES' COURT.

1. Lace and embroidered work.
2. Needlework.
3. Dressed dolls, toys, etc.
4. Basket and bead work.
5. Artificial flowers.
6. Pictures.
7. Exhibits from Convent, Mission, and European Schools.

N. B.—This classification of exhibits is liable to modification any alteration will be shown in the final Prospectus.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition will be opened at Allahabad on December 1st, 1910. It is proposed to keep it open for a period of three months from 11 A.M. till 11 P.M. daily, but the Executive Committee, hereafter called the Committee, reserve to themselves the right to alter this period or these hours. Due notice will be given of the date of the closing of the Exhibition.

2. The Committee, whilst intending to adhere as closely as possible to the published plans and general rules and regulations, reserve the power to make modifications, alterations or additions without giving notice thereof.

3. The combined form of application for space and of statement of exhibits will be found in appendix A.

The space charges fixed by the Committee will be found in appendix B.

Rupees 5, the amount of the registration fee, must accompany each application form. This fee will be returned if the applicant is not registered as an exhibitor.

4. All articles of indigenous art or manufacture will be welcomed as exhibits as well as machinery and manufacturing processes of foreign origin. Other articles of foreign manufacture will only be accepted if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are likely to promote or develop Indian Art and Industries.

5. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse any application for space or any exhibit without assigning any reason.

6. The division into courts and the classification of exhibits as shown in the Prospectus will be adhered to as far as possible.

7. On receipt of the application in Form A the applicant will be informed whether he has been registered as an exhibitor and, if so, the space allotted to him and the space charges to be paid by him. Half the space charges must be paid within six weeks of the receipt of this information: the remaining half must be paid by 1st September 1910.

8. Exhibitors who fail to send the full space charges so as to reach the Exhibition Office by 1st September 1910 shall forfeit all right to exhibit save with the express sanction of the Committee on an adequate explanation being furnished.

9. No refund will be given to an exhibitor who occupies less space than that allotted and paid for, and the unoccupied space may be disposed of by the Committee.

10. Each registered exhibitor will be informed of the number allotted to him.

11. Exhibits will be received from the 1st October to the 15th November 1910, but the Committee may sanction earlier delivery in the case of machinery or other exhibits requiring special staging. Exhibits may be sent by "Railway Parcel" or "Goods" to the Secretary at the Exhibition Goods Station, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, or may be delivered through the post or personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the Exhibition Office. Under no circumstances will exhibits be received after the 15th November 1910.

12. All packages containing exhibits must be addressed to the Secretary, and must bear on the outside the name and the number (*vide* Rule 10) of the exhibitor, and the court for which intended. They must contain inside a list in triplicate showing the number of exhibits with necessary details to be entered in a form which will be supplied to all registered exhibitors. A formal receipt will be given to the exhibitor or his agent for articles found in good order.

13. A special circular will be issued as to the period within which perishable articles will be received.

14. Exhibitors may deliver their articles personally or send them through their agents.

15. Every facility will be afforded to exhibitors or their agents in the transport, display, sale, and care of the exhibits, but every exhibit shall be shown at the sole risk and responsibility of the exhibitor. The Committee will not be responsible for the safety of any property or for loss or damage occurring from any cause whatsoever, either in transit or at the Exhibition (whether by fire, the elements, theft or otherwise) to any exhibit or other property belonging to any exhibitor or any person. The Committee will insure against fire all buildings erected by them and will also provide fire engines and other appliances for protection against fire throughout the grounds, but exhibitors are advised to insure against fire structures erected by themselves as well as all exhibits sent to the Exhibition. Fire Insurance Offices will be represented at the Exhibition and all information will be obtainable on application to the Secretary. The Committee will take all reasonable precautions to guard the buildings and grounds within the Exhibition enclosure and to secure the safety of the exhibits: but exhibitors are advised to make special arrangements with the police and to insure their exhibits against theft where they consider this course necessary.

16. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned before the opening, during the continuance, or after the close of the Exhibition by the exhibitor or any person employed by him or by any apparatus or by the erecting, installation, use or removal thereof, or by any object connected with the exhibit, or belonging to or under the control of the exhibitor, to any visitor or exhibitor, or to any officer, servant, or employe at the Exhibition, or to any person whomsoever, or to any object or thing, the exhibitor shall indemnify the Committee from and against all damage or injury and all claims, demands, actions, suits, costs, and expenses in respect thereof.

17. No exhibitor will be allowed to use unprotected lights, or fire in any manner, without special permission in writing from the Committee, which permission may be withdrawn at any time. Except in places specially reserved for the purpose, no smoking will be permitted in any of the Exhibition buildings. All fulminating, obnoxious, dangerous, and explosive substances are absolutely forbidden. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing anything brought upon or to the premises.

18. Exhibitors shall bear all expenses incidental to the transport and the delivery of their exhibits as well as their removal after the Exhibition is closed. Goods or parcels sent "Unpaid" will be refused. If the exhibitors require for the display of their exhibits any special arrangements or construction, stands, tables, shelves, etc., or have to mount their machinery and apparatus, they must erect these at their own cost and in accordance with plans approved by the Committee.

19. Every exhibit must bear a label showing the court, the name and description of the article, its price if for sale, the place of its production or manufacture, and the name of the manufacturer and the exhibitor. Labels will be forwarded to registered exhibitors.

20. Every facility will be given to exhibitors for the sale of their goods, but no exhibits may under any circumstances be removed until the close of the Exhibition: an exhibit when sold will be labelled "Sold."

Exhibitors are advised to have a small stock of similar articles at hand for ready sale.

21. The following sale commission shall be paid to the Committee by exhibitors on all articles sold at the Exhibition, the charges being on a graduated scale: on all articles of the value of Rs. 1,000 and under one anna in the rupee: above Rs. 1,000 and up to and including Rs. 5,000 five per cent. of the value: above Rs. 5,000 and up to and including Rs. 20,000 three per cent. of the value: above Rs. 20,000 two per cent. of the value, the charge being made on the price of each article sold.

EXAMPLES:

Value of articles.			*Commission.*		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
50	0	0	3	2	0
1,050	0	0	65	0	0
5,050	0	0	264	0	0
20,050	0	0	713	8	0

No sale commission shall be charged on the sale of running machinery exhibited in any court or on any refreshments sold.

22. Exhibitors shall themselves take their exhibits to and arrange them in the space allotted to them and every facility will be given to them by the Exhibition Committee. Exhibitors who are unable to attend personally or send agents in charge of the exhibits, may make special arrangements with the Committee for the display of their goods on payment in advance of all estimated expenses, which may be ascertained on application.

23. The power and light charges fixed by the Committee will be found in appendix C. In addition to electric power a small supply of steam power may be available.

24. Exhibitors, their agents, or servants are not allowed to interfere in any way with the electric, gas, or water fittings and installations, unless such fittings and installations are exhibited by them with the permission of the Committee.

25. Exhibitors and such assistants, servants, or other attendants as they may require for service at their stalls shall enter the Exhibition grounds through such entrance or entrances as the Committee may direct: they must wear badges or discs which will be issued to them before the opening of the Exhibition. All such assistants, servants, or other attendants must obey the orders of the Committee and of the supervising staff appointed by them.

26. The Committee will publish before the Exhibition opens a catalogue of all exhibits with the names and addresses of the exhibitors and their agents if any.

27. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to exhibitors together with certificates of merit according to the verdict of jurors appointed by the Committee. The verdict of such jurors shall be final.

The silver and bronze medals awarded will be given free of cost by the Committee. In the case of gold medals awarded (other than those provided by private donation), if the actual medal is desired, the cost must be defrayed by the successful exhibitor.

The names of the successful exhibitors will be published together with a description of the exhibits and of the medals awarded.

28. No exhibits shall be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the exhibitor and the Committee.

29. The Welcome Club, for admission to which both Europeans and Indians are eligible, shall be under the management of a sub-committee consisting of European, Hindu, and Muhammadan gentlemen: rules relating to election will be duly published.

30. No exhibitor shall assign, transfer, sublet, or part with the possession of any site or building or portion thereof allotted to him or dispose of any part or interest therein or place thereon any other than his own duly approved exhibits. Any breach of this rule renders the exhibitor liable to have his exhibits removed summarily from the Exhibition, and he shall not be entitled to any compensation nor to the return of any monies from the Committee.

31. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to remove from the Exhibition at any time any exhibit which they may deem unsuitable, dangerous, or in any way objectionable without assigning any reason, and the Committee shall be deemed to be exonerated from any claim whatsoever in reference to such exhibit by the exhibitor or any person claiming through him.

32. All exhibits shall be unpacked immediately after arrival and the empty cases and litter removed by the exhibitor or his agent to the store godowns erected by the Committee.

33. Exhibitors shall not do or suffer to be done any act which may in the judgment of the Committee be or grow to be a nuisance or annoyance, or cause damage or disturbance to the Committee, the public visiting the Exhibition, or the occupiers of any adjoining sites or stalls. The Committee shall not be responsible to any exhibitor for the acts or conduct of any other exhibitor nor for the consequences of any breach of the rules and regulations by any exhibitor.

34. All constructions, fittings, decorations, designs, notice-boards, and advertisements shall be subject in all respects to the approval of the Committee, who may cause to be removed or altered anything they deem objectionable. Exhibitors must not display advertisements or notices other than those referring to their own exhibits, and no advertisement shall be displayed by exhibitors outside the space allotted to them without the special permission of the Committee.

35. All buildings erected by exhibitors and all sites, stalls, etc., occupied by them shall be properly cleaned and open for the public before the hour of opening each day, and shall remain so during all hours that the Exhibition shall be open to the public, and, if this is not done to the satisfaction of the Committee, the Committee shall do whatever they may deem necessary at the sole risk and expense of the exhibitor.

36. Exhibitors shall not, without the written permission of the Committee, take down or alter any part or parts of the buildings erected by themselves or by the Committee, or remove any part thereof.

37. No articles of refreshment, food, drink, or tobacco shall be sold in or on any site, building, or part thereof of the Exhibition without the written permission of the Committee.

38. Exhibitors shall cause all articles left by visitors or others and found by exhibitors or their employés in any part of the Exhibition to be immediately deposited in such place as the Committee may designate for the purpose.

39 The Committee or any person or persons that they may appoint shall at all times have free access and right of entry to all and any part of the space, site, or building allotted to exhibitors.

40. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to enclose a portion or portions of the Exhibition buildings or grounds, and to close or make a special charge for admission thereto whilst the Exhibition is open to the public.

41. The Committee reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling, producing, and publishing catalogues, guides, hand-books, programmes, souvenirs, and other publications relating to the Exhibition.

42. Any authorised permission or consent given by the Committee may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Committee without any cause or reason being given for so doing.

43. On the close of the Exhibition exhibitors shall immediately withdraw from the sites, buildings, or portions thereof alloted to them, and shall remove all their exhibits within thirty days. In default the exhibits will be removed and stored at the risk and expense of the owners, and will be handed over to them on payment of all expenses incurred in removal and storage. If the exhibits are not removed within three months after the close of the Exhibition they will be sold by public auction.

44. The Committee reserve the right to remove at any time the exhibits of any person who does not conform to their rules and regulations.

45. All persons registered as exhibitors shall by so doing be held to signify their assent to and acceptance of all rules and regulations issued by the Committee.

Note—Exhibitors in the Agricultural, Forestry, and Educational Courts should note that special rules and circulars will be issued by the officers in charge.

APPENDIX A.

To

The Secretary,

United Provinces Exhibition, 1910-11,

Allahabad, United Provinces.

Sir,

I require space, as per particulars given overleaf, at the United Provinces Exhibition to open at Allahabad on December 1st, 1910.

I consent to abide by the rules and regulations of the Executive Committee, and on being informed that my name has been enrolled as an exhibitor I shall be glad to furnish any further information required.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the intending exhibitor.....

Address in full { Town ..... District..... Province.....

Date .....

Note—

(1) If the intending exhibitor resides out of India, his full address, including the post town and country, must be given.

(2) Applications for space in the Agricultural Court to be sent to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Exhibition, Allahabad.

(3) Applications for space in the Forestry Court to be sent to P. H. Clutterbuck, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Exhibition, Allahabad.

(4) Applications for space in the Educational Court to be sent to the Director, Educational Court, Exhibition, Allahabad.

(5) Applications for space in the Textile Court to be sent to the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, U. P.

[*Reverse of Appendix A.*]

Form A : to be returned / retained.

STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS.

Name of Manufacturer.....

General description of articles.	Place of manufacture.*	Whether for sale or not.	Name of Court.	Covered space required.	Open space required.	Whether any practical illustration of machinery is intended to be given.	Whether electric or mechanical power would be required. If so, give full details of requirements.	Any other particulars or requirements.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I guarantee that the particulars given above are to the best of my knowledge and belief correct and accurate.

Place and date..... Signature of exhibitor.....

Note.—The Executive Committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse any application for space or any exhibit without assigning any reason.

* Mention Town, District, Province.

APPENDIX B.

Space Charges.

The following space charges have been fixed by the Exhibition Committee :—

Charges for open space to be one anna per square foot.

Charges for covered space to be from 8 annas to Re. 1 per square foot.

A Registration fee of Rs. 5 must accompany each application form.

The Committee reserve the right of making special charges for special sites or exceptionally favourable accommodation. The Committee may also at their discretion allow covered space up to 10 square feet free of charge for small exhibits, but the registration fee must in each case be paid.

Charges for covered space will include general lighting, water-supply, conservancy, fire protection, and general watch and ward ; but space-holders must make their own arrangements for staging and watchmen and pay for additional lighting if required.

Exhibitors who may be unable to send their own representative can leave the staging and care of the exhibits to the Exhibition Staff on terms ascertainable on application.

Charges for open space will include the right to erect such building as the Committee may approve, but the sale of articles in the Exhibition will only be permitted in accordance with rules to follow framed by the Committee. (*Vide* rules 20 and 21 of General Rules and Regulations.)

The Committee reserve to themselves absolute discretion in the allotment of sites.

G. R. MURRAY, I.C.S.,

Secretary, Exhibition Offices, Allahabad.

APPENDIX C.

Power and Light Charges.

The following charges for power and light have been fixed by the Exhibition Committee :—

Power.—Rupees 6 per mensem per rated B.H.P. as an all-round rate for power users. Firms using motors above 20 B.H.P. can obtain special reduced rates on application, provided

the motors are run up to 5 P.M. only. Exhibitors must provide and instal their own motors, but electrical firms will be approached with a view to providing suitable motors for hire to exhibitors at reasonable rates.

Light.—Ordinary lighting for buildings erected by the Exhibition Committee will be provided free of charge. Extra lighting required by exhibitors will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem per 64 Watt lamp. Exhibitors must supply and instal their own lamps, but, if required, lamps can be provided at cost price by the Exhibition Committee on application. Exhibitors requiring power and special lighting will be charged at the above rates for the full period the Exhibition is open.

All electric installations not put up by the Exhibition Committee must conform to the wiring rules about to be issued.

The electric supply for power and light purposes will be continuous current at 440 and 220 volts.

All lighting and small motors up to 4 B.H.P. will be supplied at 220 volts. Motors above 4 B.H.P. will be supplied at 440 volts.

G. R. MURRAY, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Exhibition Offices, Allahabad.

APPENDIX D.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS ON EXHIBITS.

The following Railway Companies have agreed to grant the concession rates mentioned below for all articles intended to be exhibited at the United Provinces Exhibition, 1910-11:—

East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
North-Western Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
Eastern Bengal State Railway.
H. H. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

The rates for goods (excluding excepted articles) and for cattle, horses and other animals sent to the United Provinces Exhibition shall be as follows:—

On the forward journey.—Full Tariff Rates, subject in all cases to ordinary tariff conditions.

On the return journey.—Free, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) the goods or animals must have been unsold;

(ii) they must be consigned to the station from which originally despatched and by the same route;

(iii) they will be carried at owner's risk, the necessary risk note being signed;

(iv) the attached form of certificate must be obtained at the time of original despatch and must be tendered, duly filled up and signed, when making application for the concession on the return journey.

Certificate to be obtained by sender of goods or animals for the United Provinces Exhibition intending to claim consession for return journey.

[To be filled up by the forwarding Station Master.]

CERTIFIED THAT.....

(Here enter number, weight and description of goods or particulars of animals.)

have been consigned from.....to.....via.....
for the purpose of being exhibited at the United Provinces Exhibition to be held at Allahabad between 1st December 1910 and 28th February 1911 and have been booked under Invoice No.....of.....

Station.....

Date.....

Station Master.

[To be completed by the Secretary of the Exhibition.]

Certified that the articles detailed above have been exhibited at the United Provinces Exhibition and not having been sold are entitled to be carried back to .... (station).....from which they were originally despatched, free at owner's risk.

Secretary, United Provinces Exhibition.

Date.....

[To be filled up by Station Master at the station from which the return journey is commenced]

Certified that the above have been booked under Invoice No .....of..... .....

Station..... .....

Date..... .....

Station Master.

Note.—This certificate must be attached to the invoice for the return journey in support of the "free carriage allowed."

(Here enter number, weight and description of goods or particulars of animals.)

APPENDIX E.

RULES RELATING TO REFUND OF IMPORT DUTY ON ALL ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR EXHIBITION AT THE UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

The Government of India are pleased to sanction the following concessions :—

The duty chargeable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), will be levied on all articles on importation, but a refund of the whole duty paid will be granted on all *bona-fide* exhibits re-exported within six months from the date of the closing of the Exhibition, provided :

(I) that the articles in regard to which the benefit of this concession is to be claimed are accompanied at the time of importation by a declaration to the effect that they are imported only for exhibition at the United Provinces Exhibiton, and not for sale, and that they will be re-exported at the close of the Exhibion ; and

(II) that their identity is established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the time of re-export.

APPENDIX F.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.

I.

Photographic Competitions.

A Silver and a Bronze Medal will be awarded in each class in each section.

A Gold Medal will be awarded to the most successful competitor in each section.

SECTION 1.

Open to Amateurs only.

Class A.—For the best 6 photographs—landscapes, marine or architectural subjects, not larger than half plate.

Class B.—For the best 6 photagraphs of objects in motion or animal studies, not smaller than quarter plate.

Class C.—For the best set of 4 photographs, any subject, not smaller than half plate. (Each print should form part of a series in one class of subject.)

Class D.—For the best study of fruit, flowers of foliage (any size).

Class E.—For the best enlargement (in any pigment).

Class F.—For the most humorous photograph or series of humorous photographs (prints to be not larger than 12″ × 10″).

SECTION 2.

Open to Professional Photographers only.

Class A.—For the best 6 photographs 12″ × 10″—landscapes, marine or architectura subjects.

Class B.—For the best 4 photographs, *genre* subjects, any size.

Class C.—For the best pair of finished enlargements, any subject.

Class D.—For the best finished enlargement (portrait).

Class E.—For the best 6 or more finished photographs ("portraits") in any medium.

Class F.—For the best 6 miniatures (plain or tinted) on ivory or other material.

SECTION 3.

Open to Amateur and Professional Photographers.

Class A.—For the best series of 24 stereoscopic views.

Class B.—For the best series of 6 transparencies (any size).

Class C.—For the best series of 24 lantern slides (tinted or plain).

Class D.—For the best crystoleum painting (any size or subject).

Rules for Competitors.

1. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 must be paid by each exhibitor in each class. This fee must accompany the entry form and will be returned if the exhibit or exhibits are not accepted by the Hanging Committee.

2. All photographs sent for competition must be the *bona-fide* work of the competitor—both negative making and printing. Transparencies must have been made by competitors from their own negatives.

3. Negatives must have been taken in India or Burma within the previous two years.

4. Photographs can be printed in any style unless otherwise specified in the schedule.

5. All photographs sent for competition must be framed, and must have the title clearly marked on the front (and, if for sale, the price). In addition, another label giving the subject, section and class in which competing, and the name and address of the owner must be securely attached to the back of the frame.

6. The Committee cannot undertake the framing of exhibits.

7. Where in the opinion of the judges exhibits are of equal artistic merit, consideration will be given to the mounting and framing.

8. The awards of the judges will be final.

9. The Committee of the Salon will take all reasonable care of exhibits while in their possession, but will not accept responsibility for any loss or damage.

10. Any exhibit may be sold but must not be removed till the close of the Exhibition. A commission of one anna in the rupee $=6\frac{1}{4}\%$ will be charged on the value of each exhibit sold.

Other Exhibits.

The Salon Committee also invite exhibits of Photographs, Stereoscopic views, Transparencies, Mounted Lantern Slides, and Miniatures from amateur and professional photographers in India or any other part of the world. Exhibitors are bound by the General Rules and Regulations issued by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition.

Photographic Salon, United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad, 1910-11.

Name and address of Exhibitor	Title of exhibit	If for competition, state the Section and class in which competing	If the exhibit is for sale, state the price	If duplicate copies are sent for sale, state number forwarded and price for copy or set

Note.—An entrance fee of two rupees must be forwarded with each competing exhibit, and no exhibit, whether sold or not can be removed from the Salon before the close of the Exhibition.

DRUMMOND ROAD: *Allahabad.*

FRANK LUKER,
Honorary Secretary, Photographic Salon, United Provinces Exhibition.

FOR VISITORS.

A single day's admission ticket will be 8 annas.

Rules as to weekly, monthly, and season tickets will be published: on one day of the week a special cheap rate of admission will be charged.

Special arrangements will be made for the visits of purdah-nashin ladies to the Exhibition.

The railway concessions given to the visitors to the Exhibition will be announced later.